WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

Amusements To Day. American Institute Entiding-Footh's Theatre-Paidy (Cloud, Powery Theatre Jacall.classy, Bryant's Opera House-Twenty (C Fifth Avenue Theatre New York Live. Crand Opers House. Chie Sam.

Niblo's Garden South of the Practic. Mathies.

New York Circum Fourth av. and 55th st. Mathies.

Dismple Thentre His plu Drompts. Mathies.

Stefanmy Half Salpast in Vanns.

Thentre Comfigure Variety Mathies. Wallnek's David Garries.
Wood's Museum - Manneter Maries.

B		-								-				-	-
	- 3	Te-	111 -	e	7	h	0.8								
DARLT, per year.	100	3 44		the.	•			ī	:	1		÷		00	
Ten + part	1.0119-1					14							-18	00	
Fire open		# "		100				-					E (4	00	
Washirperge	ITA .		1				-					Ŷ	1	00	
		A.D.1													
OMPENANT AND	N FIRST	11	71											40	
Three lines.	1.1	: 1				-	*	9	i	:	*			20	
Bost & & Stone	- to fee	16 31		5:10	6 4	rid:	The					26		50	
SEPTIME NOTES	H. St. A	11.0	Total Park	77							1	1			
RECEIVE MATE				80	6				4				*1	50	
April St and	54 .	5. 4		1		(B) (C)					,		15	50	
ALL AND BUTTE	11 18 5.1	OR KIN		01.1	CY.			1.4			857	5.81	orach.		
ABVERT ANT	Till	SEN	17.	1.8	41.1			e ith	17		E-in-			-1 8	
and deplay type	7 27 B	e 11 1				W	O.	9		1.8		. 11			u
but extra charme.	41.17	- 14		17.61	1.6	7 1	34		100	P.					

rates at the up-town advertisement offices My West Phitty-accordistreet, nuccion of Broadway and Sixth wenne, and 3.98 West Tw. as third sirect, appeals Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.30 P. M.

The Greatest Dauger.

One of the most serious signs of moral selves in the conduct of public affairs in voters, and the violation of the integrity of the ballot box, constitute offences against the public welfere more criminal

egislative bodies, who go to work to rob tem of gerrymandering or apportioning the representation of a State so as to give one political faction an advantage over another, though an old abuse which has been practised more or less by nearly all parties, is as dishonest and unjustifiable as the grossest ballot-box stuffing, and is now are Congressmen of both political parties being carried by Republican Legislatures who will appear in an extremely unpleas to an extreme which the most shameless corruptionists of former years would never antlight when that time comes.

have dared to propose. In Indiana, under the direction of Senator Morron, who inspires all the political meatation that is accorded to one hundred and sixty thousand Democrats. And the Pennsylvania Legislature, notoriously one of the most corrupt that ever existed in any State, now has under consideration and will probably pass an apportionment year later. bill which, according to Forney's Pressgood Republican authority-will give the Republican party seventy-three per cent. of the representation, notwithstanding that in the October elections last fall, in spite of the enermous frauds committed by the Republicans, their proportion of the total vote stood at only 52.5 per cent., against 47.5 per cent. Democratic. By the new bill in Pennsylvania 17,669 Republican votes will elect a Representative, while it will require 45.324 Democratic votes to do

the same thing. All our institutions are founded on the principle that the will of the majority of gation fell to the ground without hurting legal citizens shall be the basis of govern- any one, ment. Any legislation which tends by trickery or evasion to distribute political power, or representation, which is the same thing, so that one man's vote shall count than a conspiracy to cheat citizens out of their constitutional rights, besides being a blow at the very foundations of republican

so much astonishment in Washington and have been hurt with them? elsewhere as the encouragement extended | It is evident that the mysteries of corwere expected. Netwithstanding that the these great seats of legislation. most convincing proofs have been given of frand, extravagance, and incompetchey upon the part of GRANT's Board of Public Ring, and to vote from the national Treasury whatever sums of money might be re-

quired to satisfy its greedy demands. That Congressmen who were extreme | gle of last year. partisans of the Administration should up-

violations of law and public decency under his very eyes. But that men who pretend to be opposed to the corruptions of the Administration should lend themselves to the purposes of one of the worst of the Administration Rings is something which

naturally excites surprise. To those who have opportunities for late Congress in regard to the District of Columbia Ring ceases to be a mystery. There must have been some powerful influence brought to bear upon an opposition member of Congress in order to induce him to vote away the people's moneymillions of dollars at a time-for the benefit of one of the most dishonest, unscrupu-Jons, and shameless Kings that have ever

tra, "on. And such influences were brought to bear up Congres men successfully. each metropolis have been specially provide Very likely Mr. , OSEVELY, who has faithfully fought against the frate is and extravagances of Grant's board, could give accessories of the utmost magnificence, as exsome curious information regard. The pense can be no consideration with a ruler who methods used by the Ring to influ votes if he felt disposed to do so. Various means have been employed; but probably the most effectual has been the plan of awarding large contracts to the constituents of members whom it was deemed good policy to conciliate.

A large proportion of the money expended by the Washington Board of Publie Works has gone into the pockets of contractors from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Several members of Congress from these States have made themselves conspicuous by devoting their time largely to private specudecay which have recently shown them- lations in Washington, and to importuning the Ring for fat contracts to be given to their constituents. Uncharitable persons make use of dishonest means for carrying elections. In the Southern States in that some of these Congressmen had a personal pecuniary interest in contracts which the Administration party have succeeded in maintaining majorities, fraud has been quife as important in securing success as the almost undivided vote of the colored population. In several of the Northern States, and especially in Indiana and Perusylvania, repeating and every practicable description of illegal very away freely resoned to last fall to carry the elections by the friends of the Administration, while bribery was practised even in the most moral and rural districts of New England without pretence of concentment. And yet the bribing of concentment. And yet the bribing of the constituents, and possibly be exhibited the greatest collection of the coloract population. In several the Northern States, and especially in Indiana and Perusylvania, repeating and typer practicable description of illegal very away freely resoned to last fall to carry the elections by the friends of the Administration, while bribery was practised even in the most moral and rural districts of New England without pretence of concentment. And yet the bribing of the constituents, and possibly themselves.

The Victum World's Fair there with probably be exhibited the greatest collection of the personal pecuniary interest in contracts the bribing of the substance of the Ring, the resonance of the Ring, the was ever assembled together on any occasion since the present geological epoch commenced.

Mr. S. E. Sewall appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts House on Friday, to urge a modification of the property laws in favor of women. Mr. Sewall suggested that the husband and wife snould be contract, by any tractice of the substance of the Massachusetts was presently even the briber of the Economy the Property of the decard deep reporty directly to each other, that the winners and leads to the very assemble description of their constituents. Uncharitable persons bly themselves.
But this is not the worst feature of the

disgraceful bargaining between Congressmen and the plunderers of the District | * " which at present exists is regarded by many those committed by the Congressment who brought general condemnation apon their heads by accepting bribes in Credit Mobilier shares and lying about it afterward.

they came to Congress for chormost grams, which they received in defiance of husband to support his wife, and renders him lable to imprisonment if he fails so to do, but gress who has generally borne a good gress who has generally borne a good gress. The figures he had given were taken from his books.

When the dividend was declared he asked with the fails so to do, but repealed also. Then the theory of conjunction of the Eric Congress who has generally borne a good gress who has generally borne a good grown were taken from his books.

When the dividend was declared he asked with the fails so to do, but the fails so to do, but the fails so to do the fail of the fail of the fails so to do the fail of the fail of the fail of the fails so to do the fail of the fail reputation was asked the other day how in stuffing the ballot boxes that the pre- he came to vote for the last big steal of the vailing tendency to fraudulently defeat the expression of the popular will is maniested in these days. Other methods of close of the session. His answer was that defrauding communities out of their political rights are openly employed by under the board, who could not get their money, and on that account he voted for the people they assume to represent of the the appropriation. That is, in order to most cherished privilege of freemen, that benefit a few friends from his Conof choosing their own rulers, with as much gressional district he helped to deplete nonchalance as if they were engaged in the Treasury of the United States of more honestly fulfilling their duties. The sys- than two million dollars, and could see nothing wrong in the transaction!

One of these days the whole proceedings of the District of Columbia Ring will be thoroughly investigated for other than whitewashing purposes, and then some strange developments will be made. There

Were These the Same Men?

In his testimony before the Eric guting Committee on Monday, the Hon. A. tion of Brondway and Chatham sures of the Republican party in that State, the Congressional districts have been so apportioned that the votes of two

> Tweed the sum of \$131,000, Tweed being director of the Eric Company; and that they actually paid him this money about a | Chatham square; for, with their own fine streets

It also appears that the Hon. Noan DAVIS has publicly stated to Mr. TILDEN that five among the Republican members of the present Senate were in 1870 hired with money by Tween to vote for the Tweed charter of this city. In regard to this latter transaction an investigation was commenced during the present session of the Senate, but when the Chairman of the Investigating Committee saw Mr. Tweed, that distinguished person told him that "if he was pushed some one would get hurt." Thereupon Tween was not pushed, but was allowed to resign, and the investi-

The interesting question at present is whether the six Senators who, according to Mr. Diven's evidence, took a bribe last year of \$5,000 apiece from the old manamore than that of another, is nothing less gers of Eric for defeating the Pro Rata the five Republican Senators who were bribed by Tween in 1870 to vote for his charter? Also, do these five or six Senators include all who would have been hurt if Twego had been pushed and the inves-There has been nothing in connection | tigation into his transactions about the with the reckless proceedings of the Dis- charter carried to its legitimate conclutrict of Columbia Ring which has excited sien? Or, are there others who would

to that brazen band of plumderers, not ruption at Albany, like the similar mysteonly by the Republicans in the Forty- ries in Washington, have as yet only been second Congress, but by members of the | touched upon the surface, and that the opposition party, from whom better things | people have no idea of the rottenness of

There Should be no Strike.

Notwithstanding all that has been said Works in administering the affairs of the about intended strikes, the workingmen, District, there has always been a certain | who may be supposed to know their own number of Congressmen, nominally Demo- intentions best, are peacefully pursuing crats, who have been eager to support all | their daily avocations. The eight hours the bawless proceedings of the corrupt reduction must eventually come, and may come without the loss of money and time, and without the mutual exasperation which resulted from the protracted strug-

It is to be hoped that the busy season of hold the iniquities of this Ring is not to be spring will not be disturbed by a conflict wondered at, inasmuch as it is the creation | between labor and capital; that employers of the President, and the act of bringing | will yield to any reasonable demand of the its members to a proper account for their | workingmen; and that the workingmen misdeeds would naturally be viewed in the | will not be too hasty or overbearing tolight of a reflection upon the conduct of ward their employers. There seems to be tien, GRANT, who appointed the members a desire in certain quarters to provoke the of the board to office, and has steadily | building trades, hardly yet recovered from | by Englishmen

maintained them in power in spite of their the winter's duliness, into a struggle for which they may be unprepared: but we trust this desire will be frustrated.

During the coming summer the Shah of Persia will visit the Vienna Exposition and the principal capitals of Western Europe. This will be an event entirely without precedent, as none of his predecessors has ever performed a similar pilgrimage. Great expectations are entertained taking an inside view of Washington af- of the results of this tour, as it is believed that fairs, the course of certain members of the the King of Kings, as he is styled in his own dominions, has a great deat to learn about civili-zation, and it is hoped that his experiences in the West will lead to the introduction of progressive measures in the administration of Perhe has opportunities such as few sovereign possess for promoting reforms, since his Gov. ernment is an absolute despotism, and the lives and property of his people are slike subject to disgraced the country, that Ring being the creature and the favorite of the Adminisments for his reception at each Court and it for. The progress of this potentate and his retinue will undoubtedly be surrounded with the wealth within his dominions. The Shah is

's in existence, valued in the aggregate at \$10,000,000. The largest of these is the Derya-inoor, weighing 178 carats, which is fifty-five

more general, namely, that as far as property is concerned, husband and wife should be entirely independent of each other. The semi-dependent of each other. The semi-dependent of each other, the semi-dependent of each other, are semi-dependent of each other, and the entirely work as speedily and as cheaply as he did the could load more ears within a given space time than any man living. On the hight of it for independent of the experienced jurists and legislators as were than

of what may be almost daily witnessed on our streets. Justice Cox was right in advising the streets. Justice Cox was right in advising the citizen to prefer a charge of assault against the officer. The only sure recourse for citizens officer. The only sure recourse for citizens

vor the lifting of the Sixth Ward to the elevation of Broadway and Cuatham
measure which must increase the value of their
own real estate; for, when rows of marble and iron
fronts line the level streets from the Fifth Ward

Tweed of \$100.08; the voucher was pad in four
Tweed of \$100.08; the voucher was pad in four State, the Congressional districts have been so apportioned that the votes of two Republicans are equal to those of three Democrats in choosing Representatives, while the legislative districts are cut up on the same principle, as far as possible. In this State, by the Apportionment bill which was passed last year over Gov. Hoffman's veto, ninety thousand Republicans are given the same right of representatives. bers, Frankfort, Catharine, and Canal streets, becomes the great centre of the city's wholesale trade. Fifth Ward property owners, also, may at that time a member of the Senate and a look with complacency upon the great work of extended to the East river, the Fifth Ward's merchant princes will enjoy enlarged facilities for business, and real estate values will go up

Major-Gen. Javes W. Hierrs, just applied seed of the Phit. Division of monators of the Phit. Division of the Phit. Div

position as a commissioner or otherwise. He does not train in such company.

The Dissenters in Great Britain consider it a great hardship that they are compelled to contribute to the support of the State Church, although they believe in the cardinal principles of Christianity. But their grounds for diseatis-faction are light compared with those the Indian subjects of the British Empire have in regard to the tribute they are obliged to pay toward the support of a foreign religion which Englishmen in India fall to sustain. The Hindoes and Mahometans are taxed very heavily by the Indian Government for the maintenance of the Christian religion. Nearly one-half of the whole Indian income tax-an exaction which has caused great dissatisfaction among the native population is spent upon a religion which the people do not believe, but which they regard as putte as erroneous as idelatry is deemed

ERIE'S LEGAL EXPENSES. A MILLION AND A HALF SCATTERED

PROMISCUOUSLY. Testimony of a Director of the Eric Ratiway -What Mr. Archer Says about his Freight Contract-A Senator, the Delayan House, and Taylor's Hotel Cared For. The Assembly committee continued the nvestigation of the affairs of the Erie Railway

Samuel D. Babcock testified that he was Director of the Eric Railway Company. He voted against the reduction of the dividend on the common stock. He had no reason to doubt President Watson's statement that the road had earned enough to warrant a dividend of 1% per cent. He thought that the surplus earnings ought to have been applied to the reduction of the floating debt, and not distributed among the stockholders. The foreign stockholders were of the opinion that each year's business should be settled up by itself, and that the stockholders were entitled to the net earnings He did not refer to any particular foreign stockholders, but to them generally. It was well known that a majority of the stock is owned abroad, and has been for some time. He thought that 2% per cent, was not an extraordinary commission for negotiating bonds. It was not an unusual charge. He could not say that the company paid the dividend with money obtained from the sale of the convertible bonds. They had \$1,250,000 to pay. From what source they got the money he did not know. It certainly

stoken.co.

The largest of these is the Deryalnoor, weighin. The carats, which is fifty-five
carats more than the Kon-i-noor weighs since
its last cutting.

The Evening Post stat. That Mr. C. W.
Centrs has resigned his place. The Civil Service Board, because "he regards "everal importent appointments recently made as a virtual
abandonment of the civil service reform." This
resignation he tendered soon after the recent
Federal appointments in this city, "because he
federal appointments with that in making these appointments and
others elsewhere Gen. Grant has thrown civil
service reform overboard."

At the Vicuma World's Fair there will
probably be exhibited the greatest collection of

MR. Archer's Frieddy Configure.

MR. Archer's Frieddy Configure.

MR. Archer's Frieddy Configure.

MR. Archer's Frieddy Configure.

partnership may have a feir trial.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed a law proxiding that all venders of intoxicating liquors in that State shall be required to pay an additional license fee of \$10, which money is to go for the foundation and support of an asylum for inebriates. Persons selling liquor without license are made liable to fine and imprisonment. It is only fair that the liquor dealers should support persons who have become detanged and worthless through drinking liquor, and no honest vender of rum should object to he clubbing of a citizen named Hinam.

The clubbing of a citizen named Hinam asylust, which resulted in a severe reprisand of the officer by Justice Cox, is an instance f what may be almost daily witnessed on our reets. Justice Cox was right in advising the light of the propose, however, that Lobying expenses and Mr. Beach. "I didn't say that say that the part of the Legislature to voce for or against bills," "Do you hear pecuniary influence?" said Mr. Beach. "I didn't say that say that the liquor expenses and Mr. Beach. "I didn't say that say that the part of the Legislature to voce for or against bills," "Do you hear pecuniary influence?"

business.

VOUCHERS FOR LEGAL SERVICES. he criminal courts.

Henry P. Antes testified that he had been for some time a bookkeeper in the Bureau of Records and in the Auditor's office of the Line Radional Company he know that your less had been for some time a bookkeeper in the Bureau of Records and in the Auditor's office of the Line Radional Company he know that your less had been for some time a bookkeeper in the Bureau of Records and in the Auditor's office of the Line Radional Company had been for some time a bookkeeper in the Bureau of Records and Inc.

movement of ms would aid him in securing the position of U.S. Sanator? asked Mr. Baiscock. The witness answered that Sickles had a desire to become a Senator, and that he thought that his action in the Eric revolution had greatly increased his popularity. "Did Sickles intimate that the seat in the Senate was the limit of his ambition?" asked Mr. Bancolin. "I don't think he had any notion of what might be the culminating point in his career," was the rely.

Henry P. Antes, having been recalled, produced abstracts of vouchers for legal services baid by the Eric Railway Company in 1890 and 1870. All of these vouchers were recorded. The witness was asked whether the \$55,000 paid by Mr. P. H. Watson, the President of the Eric treasury. His reply was that he understood that legal expenses covered it. After examining the vouchers, the committee requested the witness to propare an abstract of amounts paid for legal services to Messrs. Tweed, Barber, Van Vechten, Gould, and Pick, and to submit it at a future session.

Mr. P. H. Watson, the President of the Eric Railway, he having been recalled, produced the statements which were submitted to the Board of Directors when the dividend was declared.

He said that in making up the statement he had actually underestimated the construction account. He had no doubt that in 1872, \$5,80,000 and the was declared to the science of Eric Railway, behaving been recalled, produced the widness to propare an abstract of amounts paid for legal services to Messrs. Tweed, Barber, Van Vechten, Gould, and Pick, and to submit it at a future session.

Mr. P. H. Watson, the President of the Eric Railway, he having been recalled, produced the statements which were submitted to the Board of Directors when the dividend was declared.

Gerard Hullock's Widow's Death.

The widow of Gerard Hullock date editor of the sourned of Commerce, died at the cystence of E. Beauca, her son in-law, sing Sing, yesterday moraling the sonator of Directors when the dividend was declared.

road had great capacity for carning money if was properly developed. He thought that if h plans were carried out, in five years the roa would pay seven per cent, on every share of it stock including the increased capital.

STILL FURTHER LEGAL SERVICES. A book was shown to the witness, who identified it as a part of a book which he found in the Eric office. It was badly mutilated, several leaves having been torn out. It contained an abstract of vouchers paid by the Eric Company for the lawyers who received the money. The following are the names and amounts:

| James Fisk, Jr., 190,410 45 Thomas C.Fielus, 197, 20, 60 |
| Wm. M. Tweed, 195,502 80 Watthew Filemas 1, 20, 60 |
| Peter B. Sweeney, 196,556 90 Senator Madden, 1, 20, 60 |
| Daniel Drew 52,550 90 Senator Madden, 1, 20, 60 |
| Hamilton Harris, 68,43,52 A S nator, 1, 20, 60 |
| A. Van Vechten, 12,560 9 Jorden & Marsh, 44, 00 00 |
| Hugh Hestings, 15,400 0 Taylor Siforci, Jersen 1, 20, 20, 20 |
| Peter B. Sweeney, 19, 20 |
| Peter B. Sweeney,

NEW JERSEY REDEEMED.

The Free Railrond Bill Passed the Legislature-The Men who Wanted Money. TRENTON, April 1.-This is All-Fools' Day everywhere but in China. It has not been so much All-Fools' Day in Trenton as it might have been; not so much, in fact, as it was last night. meeting of the National Railway contractors. These are the men and the sums due them from

the National Railway:
Conner & Co., \$7.800, Decker & Ashley, \$9.600, Eder
& Co., \$14.20; Page Brothers, \$1.500, M. Walch, \$3.50;
& Emph. \$45,801, Annu Drissonsch, \$2.500.
Of course men who do their work have good

reason to expect their pay, and but for the embarrassments of the National they would long ago have received it. But the National has been hampered and embarrassed, and has failed to settle promptly.

These contractors have their friends here, and

through them a final assault was to be made

upon the works of the National.

MEN WHO WANTED MONEY.

Pennsylvania Central had gone over the House, and counted noses enough to revive No. 128, Senate, wanting six. The contractors met Senate, wanting six. The contractors met Scott's emissaries by request at the Trenton House, and the line of temptation disclosed itself. They wanted money, and Pennsylvania Central has that commodity. These debts Torn Scott woind pay, provided Adam Driesbach and his companions would furnish the needed votes for No. 183, and so help 1020 to steal the National road. It was a temptation, and if any of them faltered none of them fell; and to-day those who have planted their money on the National are more than e er lits devoted friends. The day will come when the people of New Jersey—all so deeply interested in breaking the back, to the last vertebre, of an odious monopply—will give them the credit which their fidelity deserves.

A very weak diversion occurred in the Senate this morning on the presentation of the Free Railroad bill as amended. Gen. Sewell thought

Slow printer could be had.

CENCHING THE NAIL
President Taylor ruled the motion out of order. It was no go, and more than one unwilling Senator rejuctantly said "ave" when his name was called. A special committee, consisting of Senator Stone and Assembly and Canteid, were appointed to see to the proper engressing of the bill. This was come, and the bill came back to the House. The House again voted to make thanks sure, and no one voted against it. It awaits the Governor's signature.

Pennsylvania Central new threatens to build a seal new the latter. but 12 bill to combine an or position to the odious mopoly of Jersey City has taken stronger. It was recalled from the Senate this g, recommitted, and reamended by the on of some influential men as corporators.

Mr. Fechter to Appear at the Grand Opera Heuse. Mr. Fechter having thrown up all con-

nection with the theatre in Fourteenth street. to the afteration and improvement of which be had devoted much time and money, Mr. Augustin Daly, manager of the Grand Opera House, has addressed him a letter tendering him an engagement at that theatre during the remainder of the season. This offer has been accepted by Mr. Feechter, and "Mente Cristo" will be produced by him in a style of remarkable splender and attractiveness on Monday evening. April 28. He is to give twenty-eight performances, for which Mr. Daly pays him \$1,000 each.

A Thrillian Episode in the Life of Buffato

until his nose rested on the stock fired, and a picket was knocked off from a fence ten feet to the left of the barn. "This rifle barrel is crooked," said fills, so saving he hit it over a stone to straighten it, then shot again, this time barking the shin of an old pie woman on his right flunk. A third trial and he hit the barn fair in the centre, and the shout that arose from the assemblage attested the joy of the spectators at his success. Bill is just as good an actor as he is a mark-man, which is very remarkable in these days of corruption and bribery.

Henry Wilson Refuses the Plunder.

rand

I.500 persons.

To the question, "When was the next payment to Mr. Tweed?" the witness answered that
he could not remember all of them—the vanchers came along so regularly that it was hard
work to keep track of them.

"Can you give us the total amount of the
Tweed vonchers?" asked Mr. Stickney.

"I should think that \$1.00.0.0 was not far out
of the way." answered the witness.

"Were all these payments for legal services?"
inquired Mr. Raboock.

"All of them, 'replied Mr. Antes; "he could
not have got any m. ney for anything else. Legal
expenses covered everythmar." [Laughter.]

EXTRA LEGAL SERVICES.

The witness was asked whether he
Van Years.

MICHAEL NIXON'S TRIAL

MICHAEL MIXONS TRIAL,

SIXTY-THREE MEN EXAMINED AND TWELVE IMPANELLED.

The Death Pennity still Keeping Citizens Out of the Jury Box — Sweve Testimony Concerning the Killing of Charles H. Pfeifer in Charliam Square.

Michael Nixon entered the Oyer and Terminer court room for a resumption of his trial yesterday, with evident traces of recent weeping, and by the time his pretty little daughter had gained her sent by his side, his face was again suffused with tears. The little girl joined him in a quiet cry, actuated, doubtless, by nothing but sympathy, for she is not old enough to comprehend the nature of the terrible ordeal through which her father is passing. A few minutes after Nixon regained his composure she was all smiles again, and seemed proud of her front seat.

Without any preliminary remarks from either side Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, began the calling of the new years of the arrost and the removal of Pfeifer. The Captum narrated a conversation with the prisoner was that man. In answer to a juryor the witness said he saw a whilletree on the hames or on the shoulders of the gray horse after the rider and fallen. John Leng, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man lying in the street, and saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car, heard the report, saw a man driving away in a wagom.

John Long, conductor on the same car

side Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, began

the calling of the new panel of jurors. Mr. Charles R. Souter of Sixteenth street, interrogated by counsel, said he had formed from As intimated in my despatches, there was a reading an opinion as to the guilt of the prisreading an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, but he did not think it would influence him in the jury box, where he would try to be governed solely by the evidence. He had no consecentious seruples to interfere with his rendering a verdict of guilty in a co, itsel case, and was otherwise fully qualified under the new jury law, but he begged to be excused on the ground of sickness. He was excused by consent.

Charles E. Ward, oil dealer, 12: Front street, had an opinion derived from reading the newspapers, but said it would not prevent his listening to the evidence and deciding impartially. He had no troublesome conscientious scruples about hanging. Challenged to the favor, he told the counsel that he

BILLIEVED THE PRISONER WAS GUILTY of murder, and the first two jurors, sworn as triers, decided the challenge to be proved true.

Ferdinand Derieth, cabinet maker, said it seemed plain to him that the prisoner was guilty. He had talked about the case in his shop, and had a decided opinion. Excused.

Owen H. Kelly, jeweiler, 193 Sixth avenue, was successfully challenged for principal cause, he having a decided opinion.

Charles Horn, merchant, 64 Lispenard street, and Uriel A. Murdock, late President of the Nassau Bank, were challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Theodore Schraff, real estate, 255 Bowery, didn't believe he could pass upon the evidence impartially. Excused.

THE TENTH JUROR. Plineas L. Cooper, 16 East Twenty-third street, had no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, was not a member of the Red Men's organization, and nad read blood-thirsty articles in newspapers without being particularly affected thereby. He was sworn as the tenth

Phinens L. Compand and no opinion as to the prisoner, was not a memoral marticles in newspapers without being particular articles in newspapers without being particular ly affected thereby. He was sworn as the tenth juror.

William M. Blakeman, Jr., 28 West Thirty-seventh street, had an opinion that the prisoner had committed an act of violence for which he ought to be punished, but he had not made up his mind that there was murder in the case.

Chailenged peremptorily by the defence.

John M. Davies, Jr., merchant, 38 Broadway, would require strong evidence to remove his opinion or impression, and consequently was peremptorily challenged.

Andrew H. Schenck doubted his ability to free himself from prejudice. Peremptorily challenged by defence.

Caidwell D. Duke, furniture, 56 West Thirty-forth street, was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of this series was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of the true of the town was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of the true of the town was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of the true of the town was excused by reason of a decided opinion.

Camber of the true of the count of the true of the town was a confectionery and bakery establishment, is all a mass of ruins. Mr. Ludeman, who was in Mrs. Salar's, had an arm broken. The other inminishment of the true of the t

had no opinion defence.

Edwin Crether, butter, SPI Eighth'avenue, said he would not find a verdiet of acquittal unless it was proved to his satisfaction that somebody other than the prisoner used the pistol that killed Pfeifer.
William L. Whittemore, broker, 105 Broadway,
was peremptorily challenged by the defence.

THE ELEVENTH JUROR.

THE ELEVENTH JUROU.

George B. Share, builder, 258 West Fifty-fourth street, had an opinion, but said he would do his best to divest himself of it and depend entirely upon the evidence. He was accepted as the cleventh junor.

Jacob Metz. 130 East Seventieth street, could not serve on account of his conscientious objections to capital punishment.

George V. House, 76 Fifth avenue, did not consider that he could be impartial, and, together with Rudolph Prelivitz, 301 East Thirty-third street, who was similarly affected, was excused.

John Dewhurst, plasterer, 236 Broadway, was in precisely the state of mind required for the purposes of the trial, and was, after a searching examination, sworn as the last or twelfth juror at 12:40 P. M. He was the sixty-third man who answered to his name. In the selecting of the jury the defense exhausted twenty-one of their thirty peremptory challenges.

THE CELEVENT OF THE WAS ELEVENT.

Assistant District Autorney Russell made the opening speech for the prosecution. His strong point was that in a city like New York one would maturally expect the prevalent crimes to be subtle and in some sense refined; whereas the fact is that crimes peculiar to semi-barbarous

and are the class of offences which most urgentity require repression by the strong arm of the
law. He told the story of this homicide, as it
had been detailed to him by the witnesses for the
prosecution, and exhorted the jury to disregard
every consideration except such as related to an
ascertainment of the actual facts of the case.
He said, however, that there was involved in this
case a question whether the community should
continue to repease confidence in the efficacy of
the time honored institution of trial by jury, and
concluded by stating the provisions of the
statute in reference to murder in the first degree, and insisting that such a verdict should be
rendered if the proof turned out as represented
to him.

Frederick Clouse, paying teller of the Bowery Savings Bank, residence in Pacific street, Brooklyn, was the First Witness.

He testified that he started home on the evening of Jan. 21 at 29 minutes to 8 o'clock. He got on a Second avenue car, which was crowded, and stood on the rear platform talking to the conductor. When the car reached Chathum square it "slowed." Witness look out to see the cause. While looking he heard a pistol shot, and saw the man, whom he afterward learned to be Pfeifer, fall to the grannd. Witness ran to him. No one was there, but a boy reached the dying man a moment afterward. Witness found Pfeifer lying on his back with his arms extended. A white or gray horse with harness on his shoulder—a collars and traces—was near. The horse looked as though he had just been detached from a team, Witness did not see anything on the ground except the dying man. With

overcoat pocket and drove away. Witness

THE TRACK OF THE TORNADO.

A Devestating Storm in Mississippi Houses and Churches Demolished-The Air Filler with Flying Timbers and Bricks A Negra Woman Killed,

MEMPHIS, April 1 .- An extra of the Matt ives the following particulars of the tornado in

gives the following particulars of the tornado in Mississippi:

We had gone to press last night when there came the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of the country. The clouds had been very threatening and vivid, and incessant flashes of lightning pressaged a thunder storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us.

The course of the formado secured to be from the northwest, and the track was searcely seventy yards wide, sweeping directly through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted, and distorted in all manner of shapes. Brick walls, buildings, and chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, brick, and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description. The Pearce House is in rains, and the stores and shops above it. A one-story brick store was levelled to the ground.

The old "Stone House" is a wreck, with its roofing, galleries, and pillars. Dwelling houses are mere heaps of timber. Kitchens and outhouses were blown away. Yards were swept clean of every living thing—ponitry, dogs, &c. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily-laden cars blown from the tracks, and pieces of timber carried many hundred yards and buried where they fell. Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Slenger, the residence of R. C. Smith, the Colored Methodist Church, and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and his family, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. The colored preacher was buried beneath the chimney, but not killed. A number of people were murt. In this neighborhood, Robert C. Smith's residence was lifted from its foundations and moved several feet; his kiltchen, out-houses, and every living thing in the vord were swept away, and nothing but crumbling walls are left. J. R. Powell's kit hen and other outhouses, and every living thin

tatters. Mr. John trowerts have a live substantial building, was blown down, and either from a lamp or being struck by lightning, was burned. After the sterm was spent the wildest disorder prevailed; the fire bell rang, and the people rushed hither and thether; quantities of timber and rees obstructed the streets; men were moving iron point to point to resum those in distress; women with infants in their arms went about the streets distracted, not knowing where ta go.

A Destructive Torondo in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, April L.-A special desp. tch from Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn., states that a tornado visited that piace this morning at 6:45 o'clock, and lasted twenty minutes. Hardly a house in the place escaped damage, and in many instances entire roofs were blown and in many instances entire roofs were blown off and walls thrown down. Among the principal sufferers are the new Methodist Church, tho Court House, Pope & Campbell, Harper & Balley, Haines & Andrews, the Review and Journal offices, J. J. Bostick, Mr. Mills, Crutche's Hotel, R. Raney, the Frankin Manufactory, and the prevalent crimes to se refined; whereas the lar to semi-barbarous are the most frequent.

A Terrific Gate in Georgia rain storm, lasting over ball an hour, passed over this city this afternoon, upporting trees, tearing down fences, and doing considerable

THE GLORIES OF THE BALLOT. The Morrisania Style of Election Ballons

Counted in the Dark-The Citizens Inves-tigating in Broad Daylight. On Monday night Brown's Hall in Morrisania was crowded with citizens of the First Ward who had assembled to express their indignation about the outrageous conduct of num beriess ruffians at the polls on election night, also to protest against William Lesslie, the trustee claiming to have been elected, bobling office. William Lesslie ran against Louis Deihl and Thes. Overington. Mr. Overington was the Republican candidate. Mr. Lessiie is a plumber While the votes were being counted the gas was turned off. The room was crowded. When the gas was lighted again, the Republican Inspecta-

Presently he beard some one say that a man had been shot, and he saw a man in an express wagon pull out to the left and drive up East liceardy understan they man the liceardy man's face, but was confident that the puscener's youtmest indicated that he was the built. It was perfectly the reins, driving over the roow and ice pules, and petting away as fast as be would. The man sat in the centre of the seat. The wagon was not over five feet from Pierfer when witness first saw it.

A DRIVIR WHO SAW THE SHOOTING.

Patrick Brady, a driver on the Second avenue line, said that he was driving on a car going up town on the evening of the homicide. At twenty minutes past six the car we in Chatham square, crossing the first of Division street. There he saw a man onto here, and a wagon, built apistod from his person with his left hand, and shoot the man who was on the horse, who feil to the ground. Witness cred out, "Arrest that man." The man put his pistol into his